

Rural District of Rugby.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1946,

BY

H. GIBBONS WARD, M.D., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

Warwickshire Combined Districts.

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July, 1947.

To the Rugby Rural District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Herewith the Report for 1946, this is the 28th Annual Report I have presented to you.

As in the past few years this Report is restricted to a statement of facts, but a more extended report is given by the Sanitary Inspector.

Kindness has been extended to me by members of the Council and my colleagues, for which I am most grateful.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. GIBBONS WARD,
Medical Officer of Health.

Rugby Rural District.

A. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Population (estimated) Mid-year, 1946	...	...	17,150
Birth Rate	...	...	21.2
Still Births—Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	16
Death Rate	...	...	11.2
Deaths from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Child-birth	{ From Sepsis ,, other causes	...	— 1
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—			
All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	33
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			34
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	28
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	—
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	—
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	1

Population.—Reference to Table II. will show that there has been an increase in population of 630 since 1940, but a decrease of 760 from the figure in 1941, when there were many people evacuated to the District.

Birth-Rate.—In 1946 the figure of 21.2 per 1,000 of the population was much higher than the average for the past 7 years, and compares favourably with that for England and Wales, viz., 19.1.

Death-Rate.—The rate of 11.2 per 1,000 was slightly below that for England and Wales, viz., 11.5.

Infant Mortality.—33 per 1,000 births, is well below the figure for the whole country, viz., 43.

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE RUGBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

L. R. NUTTING, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,
Certificates of the R.S.I. for Meat and Other Foods
Inspection, and also for Smoke Inspection.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

J. M. BOSWELL, Cert. S.I.B.—resigned 30th June, 1946.
A. E. ROGERS, Cert. S.I.B.—commenced 1st December,
1946.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector :

P. G. ALLISON—resigned 21st May, 1946.

Clerks :

Miss P. A. KETTLE.

Mrs. G. A. NUTTING—resigned 31st January, 1946.

Temporary Housing Assistant :

A. H. WALTON.

Housing Assistant :

A. J. CHISNALL—commenced 25th November, 1946.

Surveyor :

D. G. McVINNIE, M.I.M.E.

Assistant Surveyor :

M. M. DIXON, M.I.M.E.

Public Analysts :

BOSTOCK HILL & RIGBY, Birmingham.

Medical Officer of Health :

H. GIBBONS WARD, M.D., D.P.H.

3. *Laboratory Facilities.*—Bacteriological examinations
by Birmingham University :—

	Positive.		Negative.		Total.
* Diphtheria ..	—	..	14	..	14
Enteric Fever ..	—	..	—	..	—
Tuberculosis ..	2	..	4	..	6
					—
					20
					—

* These numbers include swabs from the Joint Isolation Hospital at
Harborough Magna.

C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

1. (i) WATER SUPPLY.—During 1946 the Sanitary Inspectors submitted 33 samples of water for analysis. 32 samples were from wells or springs and 1 sample was from a mains supply. 11 were bacteriologically examined and 22 chemically, and the results were as follows :—

	5	samples	were	classified	as	being	safe	for	drinking.
21	„	„	„	„	„	„	unsafe	for	drinking.
6	„	„	„	„	„	„	suspicious.		

One sample was broken in transit.

An additional 32 houses were supplied with water from the water mains.

(i) HAS WATER SUPPLY BEEN SATISFACTORY IN (a) QUALITY, (b) IN QUANTITY.—Under (a) only 6 samples were certified as being satisfactory.

(b) We have had no specific complaints from the area. In my report of 1945, I mentioned where a complaint has been received from a cottage adjoining a fairly large house that was short of water, and this was thoroughly investigated. This complaint was revived in 1946 and 1947, but as pointed out in my previous report, the only satisfactory remedy in this instance would be to take a mains supply to the cottage, the nearest mains water supply is approximately three-quarters of a mile away, and it could at the most only serve three premises. The cost of such an extension is prohibitive.

2. WHERE A PIPED SUPPLY, WHETHER BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS WERE MADE FOR (a) RAW WATER, (b) TREATED WATER.—This district purchases its water in Coventry, the Borough of Rugby, and the Bedworth Urban District Council. These various authorities undoubtedly exercise the necessary control over their respective supplies at the source and works. The importance of check sampling is realised by this authority, but shortage of staff has prevented this, now the staff has returned it is hoped to attend to this matter.

3. ANY ACTION TAKEN FOR CONTAMINATION.—The flushing of the water mains is periodically carried out, and this is, of course, in addition to the precautions taken by the supplying authority at their works.

4. PARTICULARS OF PROPORTION OF DWELLING HOUSES AND PROPORTION OF POPULATION SUPPLIED BY PUBLIC MAINS (a) DIRECT TO HOUSES, (b) BY MEANS OF STAND PIPES.

—The estimated figures given in my report of last year are, I find, applicable to-day, namely, under (a) 75% of the houses take in piped supplies laid directly over the sink, and (b) the remaining 25% are served by stand pipes. Of the 40 parishes in this district, 25 parishes have water mains. One of these parishes is not wholly served, but negotiations are continuing with a view to having the whole of the parish connected. In addition, negotiations are in progress with a view to taking the water mains to an adjoining parish.

1. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—During 1946 the Sanitary Inspectors made 193 visits in connection with drainage, etc. Throughout the various parishes the same methods of sewerage disposal continue to be observed as previously reported. I had hoped to be in a position to report that a commencement had been made upon the scheme of sewerage Clifton-on-Dunsmore, but although plans are nearing completion it has not been possible to start upon the scheme. One of the main causes of the delay has been the inability to obtain suitable engineering assistants, but I understand that Consultants have now been called in to deal with the problem.

2. (i) RIVERS AND STREAMS.—Periodical observations are made of water courses particularly those near factories or forces establishments, and I am glad to report that although a total of 35 such inspections were made no necessity for action arose.

3. (iii) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—This is improved wherever possible and improvements were effected at 18 premises, for example, 4 privies were converted to pails, 1 privy to a water closet, and 13 pails to water closets.

(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING.—The major portion of the district is served by a public cleansing service, and this service is almost wholly carried out by direct labour, only a small proportion being done by contract. Very few complaints have been received, and it is logical to assume that the work has been carried out satisfactorily. As indicated in my report of last year, when all our parishes are served by water mains and sewers, the usual difficulties connected with scavenging will be minimised.

D. HOUSING.

Full particulars of the usual table have been compiled and are being kept for Record purposes.

Housing Survey.—The Housing Survey is proceeding satisfactorily and will be completed some time next year. Up to the of 1946 the total number of houses inspected was 3,174 which were categorised as follows :—Category 1—735, Category 2—1,054, Category 3—759, Category 5—626.

Permanent Housing.—This is going ahead, but at one period in their construction delay was caused by shortage of materials. The 8 Swedish Timber houses are completed and occupied, and are a pleasing and welcome addition to the Council's list of properties. The 9 houses at Monks Kirby, 4 at Willoughby and 3 at Withybrook are nearing completion and will be occupied early in 1947.

Temporary Housing.—The 50 prefabricated bungalows divided amongst the 3 parishes of Dunchurch, Brinklow and Wolston, have all been allocated; some have already been occupied, and all will be occupied early in 1947. The Council have also taken over responsibility for 3 disused Army Camps. The camp at Ryton-on-Dunsmore contains 25 huts, Stretton-on-Dunsmore 26 huts and Dunchurch 4 huts. Each hut is housing one family and each camp is provided with mains water and a water carriage system of sewerage.

General Observations.—As in other parts of the country the rate of provision of new houses has not reached our expectations. The causes of this are well known, and I will not recapitulate them. But the shortage of men and materials is very real. When that difficulty will be overcome I cannot forecast, but the need for new houses is not only great but in some instances tragic, particularly when one receives the details from applicants at the office. One can only hope for a speedy improvement in the conditions that will result in a greater number of houses becoming available as quickly as possible, and thus relieve and satisfy those applicants who are living in rooms and other overcrowded and insanitary conditions.

E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

These matters are dealt with in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector which follows.

VI. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Incidence of Commoner Infectious Diseases since 1938.

		Smallpox	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
1939	..	—	14	43	—	23	—	3
1940	..	—	21	44	1	24	—	2
1941	..	—	7	30	2	25	—	2
1942	..	—	2	17	—	17	—	7
1943	..	—	3	33	—	13	—	1
1944	..	—	6	19	—	27	—	—
1945	..	—	1	19	—	8	—	—
1946	..	—	3	26	3	18	—	—

Reference to Table III. will give the age distribution of the cases notified during 1946.

Diphtheria.—There were 3 cases notified. All these cases were in Adults from a Service Camp in the District.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—The campaign for the immunisation of school children commenced in 1941, and up to the end of 1946, 1,942 children had been treated in the schools and 947 either privately or at Infant Welfare Centres, making a total of 2,889.

Scarlet Fever.—The 26 cases were distributed throughout the District.

School Closures.—Nil.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE—PERIODS			NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
			Non-				Non-			
			Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	1	—	...	—	—	...	—
1	1	2	...	—	—	1	—
5	—	2	...	1	—	...	—
15	1	4	...	2	—	4	...
25	—	7	...	—	—	1	1
35	2	2	...	—	—	2	1
45	—	—	...	—	—	...	—
55	—	—	...	—	—	1	—
65 and upwards	—	—	...	—	—	1	—
TOTALS			...	5	17	...	3	—	6	6

INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1927—1946.

	1927	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Cases ...	27	21	22	17	37	21	16	23	29	21	23	33	14	5	40	27	27	20	24	25
Deaths ...	21	19	15	11	16	8	6	9	7	8	8	16	7	9	8	10	10	9	18	13

Treatment.—10 cases were admitted to Sanatorium during the year, and 10 were discharged.

REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF
THE RUGBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my 12th Annual Report to you upon the work of the Sanitary Inspector's Department, viz., for the year 1946. A close study of the table of visits and inspections will show that the year has been a busy one. Two of the staff returned from war service, but took up other posts at a later date. The post of Additional Sanitary Inspector was taken by Mr. Rogers on the 1st December, 1946, and he is proving an able assistant.

Interviews on the site have again taken up some time, but it is time well spent, as the builders and owners prefer to have the position explained to them, and in 1946 these interviews on the site totalled 592.

Housing.—The Rural Housing Survey is nearing completion and I anticipate that it will be finally finished about midway in 1947. It should be remembered that we make a detailed inspection as I consider that the only way to make a fair estimate of the condition of the house is by a detailed inspection. Mr. Walton has been concerned with this Survey and he has done his work in a satisfactory manner and has proved himself to be a reliable officer. As regards repairs to occupied dwelling houses, the position continues to be difficult. Only essential repairs can be carried out but it has long been the practice of your Sanitary Inspector to serve notices only when the need exists, indeed he can do no other. To carry out repairs entails licences, letters of essentiality, etc., but that does not always mean that the materials are available. However, despite all the difficulties, repairs continue to be done at a steady rate. Our action is mainly confined to the Public Health Acts, and it will be noted that 388 houses were inspected for various reasons, and 178 re-visits were made. At the end of the year 850 houses had been inspected under the Housing Regulations. An additional 183 visits were made for miscellaneous purposes.

As is well known to the Committee the erection of new houses for those outstanding from the slum clearance programme is proceeding apace. I will not here elaborate upon the need for new houses as this is well known and is referred to under that section in the Medical Officer of Health's report.

During the year under review the Council elected a House Letting Committee. This Committee has the important duty of selecting tenants for council houses when vacancies occur and when new houses are erected.

Your Chief Sanitary Inspector was elected to this Committee as it was felt that in view of his detailed knowledge of the district and of the houses wherein applicants resided would be of great help to the Committee. This conforms with the action of other local authorities and such a course has been recommended by various bodies connected with local government housing.

Thus, when the Committee consider applications now they have before them full particulars of the applicant, his family, his circumstances and the accommodation he is occupying. To facilitate such enquires a Housing Assistant was appointed to the staff of the Sanitary Inspector and the Officer is giving every satisfaction. The arrangements too, are working well.

Infectious Diseases.—The same procedure for dealing with cases of infectious diseases is continued as heretofore. During 1946 78 notifications were received, 34 cases were investigated, 52 disinfections were carried out, and 29 miscellaneous visits in connection with infectious diseases were made.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.—During 1946 it was found necessary to condemn the following foodstuffs at various premises in the district :—

Tins (various) Foods	..	..	..	..	106 tins.
Pork and Pork Offal	..	..	..	..	375 lbs.
Beef	..	..	..	..	154 „
Smoked Bacon	..	..	..	..	75 „
Ham	..	..	..	..	30 „
Rolled Oats	..	..	..	..	2 packets
Margarine	..	..	..	..	32½ lbs.
Wheat Flakes	..	..	..	..	10 packets
Dried Eggs	..	..	..	..	3 lbs.
Dried Fruit	..	..	..	..	160 „
Beans	..	..	..	..	85 „

Milk Sampling.—15 samples of milk were submitted for chemical examination and all were genuine. 12 samples of milk were submitted for biological examination, 11 of which were negative and 1 was positive, i.e., contained living tubercle. The action taken by your Sanitary Inspector in regard to this matter is referred to under that section of the Medical Officer of Health's report.

“ Accredited ” Milk.—At the end of December, 1946, there was a total of 32 “ Accredited ” milk producers in the district.

Tuberculin Tested Milk.—There are 10 producers of this graded milk in this Rural District.

Pasteurised Milk Dairies.—There are 2 premises that pasteurise milk, one by the Holder method and the other the H.T.S.T. method.

Cowsheds and Dairies.—There are 5 milking parlours in the area. Visits and re-visits to cowsheds and dairies totalled 394 and improvements are carried out wherever possible. These improvements include concreting of floors, approaches, divisions, and improvements in lighting and ventilation, cement rendering of the walls, drainage and water supply.

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES AND PURVEYORS OF MILK.

Cowkeepers and Wholesale Purveyors of milk	465
Cowkeepers and Retail Purveyors of milk	146
Retail Purveyors of milk residing in the district	119
Retail purveyors of milk residing outside the district ..	27
New Regulations during the year (Cowkeepers and Wholesale)	16
No. of inspections (Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops, etc.) ..	394
No. of informal notices	27
No. of statutory notices	—

Contraventions Remedied :

Limewashing	250
Floors reconstructed	7
Divisions renewed	3
Lighting and ventilation improved	8
Approaches relaid	5
Walls rebuilt	2
Walls rendered	5
New cowsheds	1
Sheds converted to cowsheds	3

Dairies :

New dairies provided	3
Water supply	3
Drainage	3

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS 1936—43.

The following licences were granted during the year :—

Pasteurising establishments	—
Dealers licence to sell pasteurised milk	1
Supplementary licences to retail pasteurised milk ..	2

BAKEHOUSES.

No. on register	16
No. of inspections	47
No. of defects found and remedied (cleansing reminders)	32

FACORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

No. on register	88
No. of inspections	28
No. of notices	3

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

No. of inspections	22
No. of inspections of meat shops, vans, etc.	25
No. of inspections of cottagers' pigs	95

Meat condemned as unfit for human consumption totalled

5cwts. 2qrtrs. 18lbs.

Occasional Slaughtering Notifications.—Notifications totalling 188 were received, and inspections were made wherever possible.

Knacker Yards.—There is only one knacker yard in the district in an isolated position and far removed from other dwelling-houses. 7 visits were made during the year.

Canal Boats.—No special call for inspection was made during the year, but 3 canal boats were inspected and no action was required.

PETROLEUM ACTS.

No. of licences issued	64
Fees for same	£45
Petroleum visits	21

WATER SUPPLY.

No. of samples for chemical analysis	22
No. of samples for bacteriological analysis	11
<hr/>	
<i>Results :</i> Unsafe	21
Suspicious	6
Safe	5
Broken in transit	1

WATER SUPPLY VISITS.

Houses connected to mains	32
Visits made	247

RATS & MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919, AND INFESTATION
ORDER, 1943.

The Council have again renewed their contract with the County War Agricultural Executive Committee's Pests Department for the destruction of rats at their principal refuse tips. The work is done in a satisfactory manner. In addition your officers investigate any other complaints that are made to them, or any infestations they discover in the course of their inspections, and in certain instances poisons are issued to the occupiers to eradicate the vermin from their premises. Much has been done to help occupiers, but under the present law the occupier of the premises is responsible for eradicating rats and mice from his premises.

The Ministry of Food have an active rodent division, and under an agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture have their own sphere of operation. The Ministry of Food's officers, during the year, raised the question as to this local authority having its own rodent organisation, and I have no doubt that this authority will again be approached with a similar request as it is the Ministry of Food's intention, or at least it seems to me to be their intention, to try to persuade every local authority to have its own rodent organisation.

Conclusion.

Many important tasks lie ahead, each clamouring for priority. We have housing, old and new ; water supply, and sewerage. The demand for new housing is ever widening ; the dissatisfaction with old worn-out houses increases ; the need for the satisfactory sewerage of our various villages, and the provision of mains water supply to those parishes not yet enjoying this necessary amenity will have to be met as soon as possible.

One reads that many of the cottages in the country could easily be modernised, but until there is a free and unrestricted flow of materials I cannot envisage any great alteration or repairs being done with a view to "modernising" old cottages. Many of these cottages are worn out and do not warrant any expenditure. However, there is doubtless a number (though not so great as one is led to believe) that could be provided with modern conveniences though this would involve a reduction in the bedroom capacity, or structural extensions, which again hinges on the important question of materials. At the present, emphasis must be for new houses.

Inspection and visits totalled 3,973. This will give some impression of the past busy year of the Sanitary Inspector's Department. The variety of the visits are indicated on the table.

Finally, I would express my appreciation of the co-operation and courtesy of my staff and the Council's officers which is so readily forthcoming at all times.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

LESLIE R. NUTTING,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE I.

RUGBY RURAL DISTRICT.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK DONE IN THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S
DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR, 1946.

	Inspections and Re-visits.	Notices served.		Nuisances Abated.
		Statu- tory.	In- formal.	
Dwelling houses and schools ..	1622	1	94	80
Roadside Cafes and Shops ..	33	—	—	—
Cowsheds and Dairies ..	394	—	27	293
Bakehouses ..	47	—	2	2
Slaughterhouses and Meat Shops ..	56	—	—	—
Sampling Visits (milk foods) , ..	16	—	—	—
Milk Samples ..	33	—	—	—
Interviews and Appointments ..	592	—	—	—
Water samples and Visits ..	274	6	—	6
Watercourses ..	35	—	—	—
Factories and Workplaces ..	31	—	—	—
Special Visits ..	139	—	—	—
Stables and Piggeries ..	10	—	—	—
Refuse Tips (rats and mice, etc)	56	—	—	—
Complaints ..	42	—	11	14
Moveable Dwellings ..	50	1	—	1
Infectious Disease Visits ..	67	—	—	—
Houses Disinfected ..	56	—	—	—
Verminous Houses ..	6	—	—	—
Petroleum Visits ..	21	—	—	—
Knacker Yards ..	7	—	—	—
Closet Accommodation ..	40	—	27	33
Water Closet (conversion) ..	18	—	23	27
Drainage, Cesspool, etc. ..	198	—	49	56
Dustbins ..	42	—	247	88
Accumulations ..	10	—	2	2
Canal Boats ..	3	—	—	—
	3,898	8	482	602

Surrenders of Unwholesome Foods :—

Tins (various) foods ..	106 tins
Pork and Pork Offal ..	375 lbs.
Beef ..	154 „
Smoked Bacon ..	75 „
Ham ..	30 „
Rolled Oats ..	2 packets
Wheat Flakes ..	10 „
Margarine ..	32½ lbs.
Dried Eggs..	3 „
Dried Fruit ..	160 „
Beans ..	85 „

LESLIE R. NUTTING, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE II.

RUGBY RURAL DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1946 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Nett.		Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.	
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1940	16,520	209	12.6	12	56	197	11.9
1941	17,910	297	16.5	15	48	214	12.0
1942	17,560	302	17.2	13	43	179	10.2
1943	17,090	316	18.5	19	60	194	11.4
1944	17,290	355	20.6	10	28	211	12.2
1945	16,920	303	18.0	10	33	189	11.2
1946	17,150	363	21.2	12	33	193	11.2

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1946.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

*Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1946.
(Provisional Figures).*

Annual Rate per 1,000 Population.

				Live Births	Still Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births.
England and Wales	...	...	19.1	0.53	11.5	43	
126 Great Towns, including London			22.2	0.67	12.7	46	
148 Smaller Towns	...	...	21.3	0.59	11.7	37	
London	...	...	21.5	0.54	12.7	41	

TABLE III.

RUGBY RURAL DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE
YEAR 1946.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.								Total cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.								
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Small-pox										
Plague										
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)	3			1	2				3	
Erysipelas	5				2	2	1			
Scarlet Fever	26		5	16	4	1			19	1
Typhus Fever										
Enteric Fever	3			3						
Pneumonia	18		2	5	3	1	5	2		5
Malaria										
Dysentery	8		1	2	1	1	3			
Puerperal Pyrexia										
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1		1							
Poliomyelitis										
Encephalitis Lethargica										
Ophthalmia Neonatorum										
Polio-Encephalitis										
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	22	1	3	2	5	11				10
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3			1	2					2
Totals	89	1	12	29	16	18	10	3	22	18

TABLE IV.
RUGBY RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1946.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.
All Causes	96	97
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—
2 Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	—	1
4 Whooping Cough	—	—
5 Diphtheria	—	—
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	5	5
7 Other Forms of Tuberculosis	—	2
8 Syphilitic Diseases	2	—
9 Influenza	1	—
10 Measles	—	—
11 Ac. Polio-Myel and Polio-Enceph. ...	—	—
12 Ac. Infant Enceph.	—	—
13 Cancer of B. Cav. and Oesoph (M.) Uterus (F.)	3	—
14 Cancer of Stomach and Duod.	3	2
15 Cancer of Breast	—	2
16 Cancer, other Sites	3	13
17 Diabetes	—	2
18 Intra Cran. Vasc. Lesions... ..	9	14
19 Heart Disease	21	25
20 Other Dis. Circ. Sys.	2	5
21 Bronchitis	7	5
22 Pneumonia	3	2
23 Other Resp. Diseases	1	2
24 Ulcer of Stomach and Duod.	1	—
25 Diarrhoea (under 2 years)... ..	1	—
26 Appendicitis	—	1
27 Other Digestive Diseases	3	1
28 Nephritis	1	1
29 Puer. and Post Abort Sepsis	—	—
30 Other Maternal Causes	—	1
31 Premature Birth	2	1
32 Con. Mal., Birth Inj., etc.... ..	6	1
33 Suicide	2	1
34 Road Traffic Accidents	5	—
35 Other Violent Causes	4	3
36 All Other Causes	11	7

